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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MORPETH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Morpeth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you the report of myself and the Chief Public Health Inspector for the year 1965.

The vital statistics are somewhat less satisfactory than in the previous year. The total number of live births fell by 35 and the total number of deaths rose by 9. The standard birth-rate, therefore, declined from 18.59 to 15.15 and the standard death-rate rose from 11.91 to 12.81 per 1,000 of the population, while the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole, were 18.1 and 11.5 respectively.

The total number of still-births rose from 5 to 7 and, owing to the small numbers involved, this gave an increase of 16.03 to 25.09 in the rate per 1,000 live-births.

On the other hand, the infant mortality rate at 7.35 per 1,000 live births was the lowest on record in the Rural District, there being only 2 deaths under the age of one year. The neonatal mortality rate was nil.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms showed an increase but the rates were still slightly lower than the national average rates.

Following three years in which no deaths were attributed to any form of tuberculosis, two deaths from respiratory disease occurred in 1965. Both patients were men, of whom one was 60 and the other 82 years of age.

The gradual improvement in the environmental services noted in 1964 continued in 1965 with the commencement of work on sewage disposal works for Hepscott and the preparation of a scheme of sewage disposal for East Thirston. Up to the end of the year this latter scheme had not received ministerial approval owing to a suggestion from the Ministry that a joint scheme might be evolved between Morpeth Rural District and Alnwick Rural District Councils.

Improvements to the drainage and sewerage system in the Ellington, Lynemouth and Widdrington area and the provision of a sewage treatment plant were also proposed and preparation of a scheme was begun.

It was unfortunate that efforts to find some method of refuse disposal other than tipping of crude refuse came to naught because of the high cost involved in providing even the simplest form of treatment plant.

In conclusion I must thank Councillors for the consideration they have continued to extend to me and must express my sincere appreciation of the co-operation I have received from my colleagues in all departments of the Council and in particular from the Public Health Inspectors.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Councillors,
Your obedient Servant,
C.B. McGregor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health,
Rural District of Morpeth.

Chairman of the Council MR. R. ERRINGTON.

Chairman of the Public
Health Committee MR. T.P.H. SANDERSON

Officers of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health CATHERINE B. MCGREGOR,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer KATHLEEN DICK,
M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health)
Housing) Inspector MR. W.G. WEBB,
Meat) R.S.I., S.I.J.B.,
Meat Inspector's Certs.

Public Health Inspector MR. J.T. NICHOLSON
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SECTION A.STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

It was estimated by the Registrar-General that the mid-1965 population was 17,950, an increase of 110 over the figure for 1964. There was a slight adjustment to the boundaries of the district when 5 acres were transferred to Morpeth Borough, early in the year, to enable the Borough Council to proceed with the development of an industrial estate in the Stobhill area.

The main types of employment continued to be coal-mining in the eastern part of the district and agriculture in the west.

Area in Acres	79,188
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1965	17,950
Rateable Value	£560,727
One Penny Rate Produces	£2,218
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965)	5,469
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	1,596

VITAL STATISTICS

(The figures in brackets are for England and Wales)

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	257	125	132
Illegitimate	15	8	7
	<u>272</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>139</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000	15.15
Standard Birth Rate (Crude Birth Rate x Comparability Factor 1.08) per 1,000	16.36 (18.1)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	7	4	3

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	25.09 (15.7)
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DEATHS

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
197	108	89

Crude Death Rate	10.97
Standard Death Rate (Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor 1.11) per 1,000	12.81 (11.5)
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	2	1	1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.

All infants per 1,000 live births	7.35 (19.0)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	7.78
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	Nil
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births)	25.09

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	1-2 months	3-5 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	Total under 1 year
Asphyxia (Inhalation of Mucus)	1	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia (Inhalation of vomit)	-	1	-	-	1
Total	1	1	-	-	2

The following table gives the comparative mortality rates during the ³past ten years.

	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Infantile Deaths under 1 year	8	8	11	7	15	4	5	11	4	2
Infantile Mortality	28.57	25.08	33.03	23.33	51.9	14.87	16.78	38.6	13.03	7.35

The Registrar-General supplies the following:

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965.

							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...			2	-
2.	Tuberculosis, (other forms)	..	...	...			-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...		-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	...	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...			-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...		-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..					-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	..	...	...			4	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.	...				7	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...			-	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...			-	3
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..					10	6
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	...	...	...		-	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...		-	5
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	.	...				11	12
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	...	...	...			30	15
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...				-	2
20.	Other Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...		10	20
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...			2	4
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
24.	Bronchitis	..	...	...	...	...	8	1
25.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	.					1	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.	...	...			3	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	.	...				-	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	.	...	...	...		3	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	.	...	...	...		1	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...				-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...			1	-
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...					6	5
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	.	...	...	...		2	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...		5	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...				-	-
Total							108	89

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN MORPETH RURAL DISTRICT

	Total Number	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	83	42.13
Malignant Neoplasms	35	17.77
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	11.67
Total	141	71.57

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREALaboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle General Hospital undertakes a very wide range of bacteriological, virological, serological and biological examinations free of charge to local authorities and general practitioners.

A limited service of bacteriological examinations is provided at Ashington General Hospital.

The extent to which these facilities have been utilised is shown below:-

Specimen sent by	Specimen	Result	
		Pos	Neg.
General Practitioner	Faeces for pathogenic organisms	24	20
Regional Hospital Board Physician	" " "	129	323
Medical Officer of Health	" " "	133	440
Medical Officer of Health	Faeces for virus examination	-	10
Medical Officer of Health	Swab for pathogenic organisms	1	1
Medical Officer of Health	Food for pathogenic organisms	-	1
General Practitioner	Blood for agglutination test	-	1
112 Sensitivity Tests were carried out			

Ambulance Service.

This is provided by Northumberland County Council. There are five drivers and three ambulances at the Ambulance Station at Broomhill while other parts of the district are served by ambulances stationed at Morpeth and Ashington. All vehicles are fitted with radio and are directed, as necessary, by a Central Control at Wideopen.

Quite extensive use is also made of a car service operated by local garage owners in the more isolated parts of the rural district.

Nursing in the Home.

Domiciliary nursing and midwifery services are provided by the County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

These services are provided by the County Council which owns the clinics at Broomhill and Widdrington and rents premises for the purpose at Pegswood, Lynemouth, Hartburn and Acklington. Unfortunately, hopes of finding a site for a new clinic at Pegswood were not realised and, at the end of the year, no progress had been made.

Clinics formerly held at Linton and Longhorsley have ceased owing to the very small numbers attending.

Meals on Wheels.

This service continued to operate smoothly during the year and was much appreciated. The meals are distributed by volunteers using their own cars.

Chiropody Service for Old People.

The Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee continued to administer this service and to subsidise the cost to the patients in the first instance with subsequent re-imbusement by the County Council.

SECTION C.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWater Supplies.

Tynemouth Corporation Water Undertaking continues to supply the bulk of the water to the rural district and 95.75% of all dwellings are provided with internal piped water from this source.

The water is adequate in quantity and quality. A complaint of shortage of water in Cresswell Village during peak periods in the summer season, was alleviated in the autumn when the water undertakers enlarged the main supplying that particular locality.

Water from private sources is supplied and piped into 3.90% of dwellings in the rural district. Of the 0.35% of dwellings remaining, 0.203% are supplied by standpipe from public main supply and 0.147% by standpipe from private sources.

Samples of both public and private supplies were collected and sent for bacteriological examination and the following lists show the dates and places of collection, together with the result of the examination carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in each case.

Public Supply - Tynemouth Water Undertaking.

No.	Date	Place of collection	Result
			No. of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. of Water.
1.	12. 1.65.	Tap, Hartburn Village, Morpeth	Nil
2.	12. 1.65.	Tap, Northside, Meldon	Nil
6.	19. 1.65.	Tap, 4, Agricultural Cott. Netherwitton	1
8.	19. 1.65.	Tap, Netherwitton Hall, Morpeth	3
9.	26. 1.65.	Tap, 2 Cottage, Mitford	180+
11.	26. 1.65.	Tap, 1, Agricultural Cott. Netherwitton	1
12.	26. 1.65.	Tap, Netherwitton Hall, Morpeth	180+
14.	2. 2.65.	Tap, 1, Cottages, Mitford	Nil
15.	2.2. 65.	Tap, Netherwitton Hall, Morpeth	Nil
16.	9. 2.65.	Tap, West Stobswood, Morpeth	Nil
17.	9. 2.65.	Tap, Earsdon East Forest, Morpeth	Nil
18.	9. 2.65.	Tap, (in byre) Peigh Hills, Earsdon	1
19.	9. 2.65.	Tap, (in garden) " " "	Nil
22.	2. 3.65.	Tap, Highlaws Cottage, Angerton	Nil
31.	6.3. 65.	Tap, North Birks Farm Longhorsley	Nil
34.	27. 4.65.	Tap, Hedley Wood Farm, Longhorsley	Nil
38.	18. 5.65.	Tap, Tilesheds, Widdrington	Nil
39.	18. 5.65.	Tap, 1 Old Persons Bungalows, Widdrington	Nil
40.	18. 5.65.	Tap, No.3 Cottage Widdrington Colliery	Nil
41.	18. 5.65.	Tap, No.3 Palmer Terrace Ferneybeds	Nil
42.	25.5. 65.	Tap, 19 Morpeth Avenue, Pegswood	Nil
43.	25. 5.65.	Tap, 7, Third Avenue, Ellington Coll.	Nil
44.	15. 6.65.	Tap Sayer's Tea Room, Scots Gap	Nil
45.	15. 6.65.	Tap, 3, Back Row, Cambo	Nil
49.	22. 6.65.	Tap, Hemelspeth, Felton	Nil
55.	6. 7.65.	Tap, 7, Longhirst Village	Nil
56.	6.7. 65.	Tap, Mayfield, Ulgham	Nil
57.	6. 7.65.	Tap, Bullocks Hall, Caravan Site	Nil
58.	6. 7.65.	Tap, Chevington Moor Cottage	Nil
60.	13. 7.65.	Tap, Espley Hall, Morpeth	Nil
61.	13. 7.65.	Tap, South View, Tritlington	Nil
62.	13. 7.65.	Tap, East Farm Cottage, Hebron	Nil
67.	21. 9.65.	Tap, Oak Inn, Causey Park	Nil
70.	21. 9.65.	Tap, Fieldhead, Causey Park	Nil
71.	28. 9.65.	Tap, 18, Straker Tce. Longhirst Coll.	Nil
72.	28. 9.65.	Tap, 1, Second Row, Linton Colliery	Nil
73.	28. 9.65.	Tap, 55, Dalton Avenue, Lynemouth	Nil
74.	28. 9.65.	Tap, 19, Oakland Terrace, Lynemouth	Nil
75.	12.10.65.	Tap, Norwood Farm House, Widdrington	Nil

No.	Date	Place of Collection	
76.	12.10.65.	Tap, Norwood Farm Cottage, Widdrington	Nil
77.	12.10.65.	Tap, 87, Simonside Terrace East Chevington	Nil
78.	12.10.65.	Tap, Ulgham Park Cottage	Nil
79.	26.10.65.	Tap, 74, Swarland Terrace, Hadston	Nil
80.	26.10.65.	Tap, 29, Druridge Avenue, Hadston	Nil
81.	26.10.65.	Tap, 45, Chibburn Avenue, Hadston	Nil
82.	26.10.65.	Tap, 3, Six Cottages, Morpeth	Nil
83.	2.11.65.	Tap "Welldene" Ellington	Nil
84.	2.11.65.	Tap, Caravan Site, Cresswell	13
87.	9.11.65.	Tap, Sawmill Cottage, Cresswell	Nil
89.	9.11.65.	Tap, Municipal Caravan Site, Cresswell	Nil
90.	9.11.65.	Tap, 3, South Row, Cresswell	Nil
95.	7.12.65.	Tap, 17, First Row, Ellington Colliery	Nil
97.	7.12.65.	Tap, Hemscott Hill Cottages, Druridge	Nil
98.	7.12.65.	Tap, Druridge Farm Cottages, Druridge	2 (Type 1)
100.	14.12.65.	Tap, Druridge Farm Cottages, Druridge	Nil
101.	14.12.65.	Tap, Low Chibburn Farm Cottages, Morpeth	Nil
102.	14.12.65.	Tap, Joiners Cottage, Widdrington	1
103.	14.12.65.	Tap, 2, Colliery Houses, Widdrington	Nil

Private Supply.No. of Coliform
Bacilli per 100 ml.
of Water

No.	Date	Place of Collection	
3.	12. 1. 65.	Pump House, Northgate Hospital	Nil
4.	12. 1. 65.	Tap in kitchen, Northgate Hospital	Nil
5.	19. 1. 65.	Tap, Post Office, Netherwitton	1
7.	19. 1. 65.	Tap, Netherwitton Hall Cottage	5
10.	26. 1. 65.	Tap, Needless Hall Cottage	50
13.	2. 2. 65.	Direct from well, The Woodlands, Shadfen	35
20.	2. 3. 65.	Tap, West Edington, Morpeth	Nil
21.	2. 3. 65.	Pump, Meldon Station, Morpeth	Nil
23.	2. 3. 65.	Pump, Angerton Station	Nil
24.	9. 3. 65.	Tap, East Fenrother, Morpeth	Nil
25.	9. 3. 65.	Tap, Fenrother Lane, Morpeth	5 (Type 1)
26.	9. 3. 65.	Reservoir, Ghyllheugh, Morpeth	13
27.	9. 3. 65.	Tap, Ghyllheugh, Morpeth	1 (Type 1)
28.	6. 4. 65.	Tap, Storey's Cottage Linden Hillhead	5 (Type 1)
29.	6. 4. 65.	Well, Storey's Cottage " "	13
30.	6. 4. 65.	Tap, Linden Hillhead Farm, Longhorsley	Nil
32.	27. 4. 65.	Tap, Storey's Cottage, Longhorsley	35
33.	27. 4. 65.	Well, Storey's Cottage, " "	50
35.	4. 5. 65.	Tap, Low Southward Edge, Longhorsley	Nil
36.	4. 5. 65.	Tap, High Southward Edge, " "	Nil
37.	4. 5. 65.	Tap, Doehill, Netherwitton	180+
46.	15. 6. 65.	Pipe end, Rugeley Walls, Cambo	Nil
47.	15. 6. 65.	Tap, Clock Tower Cafe, Wallington Hall	3 (Type 1)
48.	22. 6. 65.	Tap, The Helm, Thirston	Nil
50.	22. 6. 65.	Tap, West Moor Farm, Thirston	50
51.	29. 6. 65.	Tap, Thirston Mill, Felton	Nil
52.	29. 6. 65.	Tap, Wintrick Farm, Felton	50
53.	29. 6. 65.	Reservoir, Wintrick Farm, Felton	3 (Type 1)
54.	29. 6. 65.	Tap, Eshott Village, Felton	Nil
59.	13. 7. 65.	Land spring, Low Highlaws, Morpeth (Cottage)	50
63.	27. 7. 65.	1st Collecting tank, Low Highley	180+
64.	27. 7. 65.	Reservoir, " "	180+
65.	27. 7. 65.	2nd Collecting tank, " "	17
66.	27. 7. 65.	3rd " " " "	160
68.	21. 9. 65.	Reservoir, Roadside Causey Park Bridge	Nil
69.	21. 9. 65.	Tap, The Hagg Farm, Causey Park	Nil
85.	2.11. 65.	Pipe end, Cresswell Village	180+
86.	2.11. 65.	Tap, Warrenner's House, Northgate	20
88.	9.11. 65.	Pipe end, Cresswell Village	13
91.	16.11. 65.	Tap, Lough House, Morpeth	Nil
92.	16.11. 65.	Tap, April Cott. Lough House Espley	Nil
93.	16.11. 65.	Tap, The Cottage, Whemleyburn Longhorsley	5 (Type 1)
94.	16.11. 65.	Tap, Heatherlands, Longhorsley	35
96.	7.12. 65.	Pipe end, Cresswell Village	Nil

The bacteriological examination of the 103 samples listed, gave the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
From public mains supply	52	8
From private supplies	21	22

Of the eight unsatisfactory results from public mains supplies, two were of water supplied indirectly via storage tanks and probably reflected unsatisfactory storage conditions.

The water undertakers were immediately advised of the unsatisfactory results and repeat samples were taken in the areas concerned.

Unsatisfactory results of samples from private water supplies were followed by further investigation and recommendation and the two principal causes of pollution were found to be (a) faulty storage i.e. tanks not properly protected and (b) source of supply inadequately protected against grazing animals and birds etc.

Although not entirely satisfactory in quality all the private water resources have proved to be adequate in quantity.

Chemical analysis of the water supply has not been undertaken by this authority but the suppliers indicate as follows:- A moderately hard supply with a natural fluoride content varying from 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million and a lead solvency of 0.2 parts per million.

A total of 140 visits, including revists, were made for purposes of investigation, sampling and advising on water supplies.

The following table gives the number of dwellings and the estimated population within the several parishes of the rural district, supplied from public and private sources and showing separately those supplied from standpipes.

Parish	Public Houses	Mains Pop	Private Houses	Mains Pop	Standpipes Houses	Standpipes Pop
Cresswell	60	195	-	-	-	-
East Chevington	1118	3574	-	-	-	-
Ellington	394	1247	1	2	-	-
Hartburn	52	163	6	17	1	1
Hebron	84	277	19	59	-	-
Hepscott	116	440	-	-	3	6*
Longhirst	141	411	-	-	-	-
Longhorsley	155	436	43	121	1	1*
Lynemouth	793	2704	-	-	-	-
Meldon	71	238	1	3	-	-
Mitford	107	354	5	12	3	5
Netherwitton	44	125	38	115	-	-
Pegswood	987	3373	-	-	-	-
Thirston	82	242	55	163	3	8*
Tritlington	34	113	37	131	1	4*
Ulgham	780	2575	-	-	-	-
Wallington	139	428	8	26	-	-
West Chevington	19	81	-	-	-	-
Widdrington	61	240	-	-	7	20
	5237	17216	213	649	19	45

* Supplies from private sources.

Sewerage and Drainage.Hepscott Village.

Following approval last year by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of the scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village of Hepscott, the contractor commenced operations in the autumn and by the end of the year it was estimated that 25% of the works had been completed.

Thirston Village.

Details of the proposed scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village of Thirston, although forwarded to the Minister in 1964, resulted in protracted talks and correspondence and at the end of 1965 approval to the proposed scheme had not yet been received.

Lynemouth.

In order to cater for proposed housing development in Ellington village, preparations were being made for the provision of a sewage disposal plant to deal with discharges from the Widdrington Station, Linton, Ellington and Lynemouth areas of the rural district.

The existing outfall sewer which originally discharged its contents into the sea at Lynemouth, is extensively choked, dilapidated and completely incapable of carrying increased volumes.

Thus a recurring problem of nuisance and maintenance will be removed and an effluent will be discharged which will entirely eradicate the risk of pollution to beaches.

Red Row.

Mining subsidence in the Red Row area has effected part of the Broomhill Sewer to such an extent that re-alignment of the affected length will have to be undertaken. The estimated cost of the necessary works will be approximately £2,000.

New Drains with connections to septic tanks were provided at:-

Longhirst	.....	3
Meldon	.....	1
West Chevington	.....	1

Conversions of conservancy type sanitary accommodation continue and payment of grant under section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, was made on two occasions involving three conversions.

In addition much work of this nature continues to be executed under the provisions of the Housing Acts 1949 to 1964 and twenty-eight properties were improved by these means during the year.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 101 privy closets were still in use in the area, i.e. serving 1.846% of dwellings in the district.

Cesspool Emptying Service.

In order to cater for the needs of ratepayers in the district, unable for various reasons to connect their properties to, and make use of, the public sewers, a 1,000 gallon vacuum tanker was brought into operation in May for the express purpose of desludging sewage tanks receiving the drainage of these private dwellings.

The need for, and value of, the service was soon established as, in addition to emptying private sewage tanks the vehicle was used on several sewage works, on choked sewers and other desludging works, farm wastes etc., for which services a charge was made to cover labour and running costs.

The vehicle travelled a total of 5,485 miles on the performance of all these duties. 420 sewage tanks, catering for the needs of 692 dwellings, were desludged and the average cost per dwelling was £1.0s. 2.005d.

Disposal of the sludge, where possible without nuisance or pollution of water courses, was carried out over agricultural land. Where this was not possible, sludge was disposed of by dumping, together with household refuse, onto the nearest suitable refuse disposal sites.

Public Cleansing.

The refuse collection service continued operating satisfactorily within the limits imposed by available labour*. Depletion of staff by *and plant. illness and absences on annual holiday leave frequently created emergencies difficult to overcome without a labour reserve on which to draw. This in turn made necessary overtime working which resulted in increased wage-costs whilst adding unfairly to the burden of those crew members already weary after a full day on this dirty, heavy and thankless task.

The fleet of collection vehicles with one exception, is supplied by the specialist firm of Shelvoke and Drewry Ltd., Letchworth and comprises:- 1 - 50 cu.yd. rear loading compression type, 2 - 16/18 cu. yd. rear loading fore and aft tippers, 1 - 12 cu.yd. rear loading fore and aft tipper, all powered by diesel engines.

The exception is the oldest vehicle, a petrol engined side loader of 12. cu.yds. capacity which was retained for use in emergency and during periods of servicing and maintenance of the main fleet.

The next oldest vehicle (8 years) was fitted with a reconditioned engine which, it is expected, will keep the vehicle in service for another five or six years.

The increase in the size and capacity of collection vehicles, together with a gradual growth in the number of vehicles used for other services, finally made necessary the provision of improved and larger premises to house them and to provide amenities for the employees.

In March 1965 plans of a proposed new depot at Pegswood were approved. Planning approval to the proposal was obtained in May, tenders were considered in October and approval by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the necessary expenditure was finally obtained in December.

Building was expected to commence as early as possible, and the structure to be in occupation before the end of the following year.

Refuse Disposal.

In the interests of economy, refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping on sites as near as possible to the sources of production and existing disposal sites at Broomhill, Causey Park, East Chevington, Longhorsley, Lynemouth and Widdrington continued to be used and maintained to the best possible standards within the limitations of labour and plant previously mentioned.

The increasing volume of paper and plastic in refuse together with the fact that the several disposal sites are open to prevailing winds, created problems of littering which were not readily overcome and, in an attempt to reduce the paper content of the refuse, investigations were made into the possibility of operating a waste paper salvage scheme.

Unfortunately such a scheme could not be proved to be economically worthwhile and further consideration of the problem was deferred.

Authority was obtained for the employment of an additional workman for tips maintenance and in the autumn further approval was given and an order placed for the supply of a tractor-mounted hydraulically operated

shovel for further control of the increasing volumes of refuse.

Investigations were made into the possibility of operating a disposal scheme on a regional basis but an approach to our four neighbouring authorities on this suggestion resulted in only one of them showing interest and further consideration of the subject had to be deferred because of the high cost of operating any one of the several disposal schemes which could be adopted.

Informal action under section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, was taken throughout the year for renewal and for provision of 130 standard dust bins to private properties and in addition 70 dust bins were replaced in Council owned dwellings.

Visits for this purpose, together with those for supervision and maintenance of tips and plant, were made on 293 separate occasions.

Service Costs.

Costs rose appreciably during the year under review owing principally to wage awards and the vehicle taxation increase.

The vehicles travelled a total of 29,967 miles on the operation of the service and an estimated weight of 8,443 tons of refuse were collected and disposed of.

The total cost for collection, disposal and ancillary services amounted to £18,816. 5s. 8d.

Equal to a cost per ton of £2. 4s. 6.84d.

Cost per property per annum £3. 5s. 9.63d.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The demand for sites for the stationing of caravans for holiday purposes continues and, during the year, 129 visits were made in the investigation, inspection and control of caravans within the rural area.

Development of the private site at Cresswell for 300 chalets continued slowly and in August, plans for an amended lay-out of the chalets on the site were considered and approved and agreement was reached on development of the site in stages so that each stage would be complete in all respects before the following stage was commenced.

Improvement of the Council's holiday caravan site at Cresswell to meet the requirements of the Minister's Model Standards, continued and was well advanced at the end of the year.

Efforts continue to be directed towards provision of new structures for ablution and recreational facilities.

Informal action had to be taken in the autumn against the use of land adjoining the A1 trunk road as a site for transient caravans because no attempt had been made to develop the site in accordance with the conditions of the licence issued in 1963 to the previous owners of the land.

There are no sites for residential caravans in the rural district and applicants seeking this type of accommodation have to be referred to sites in areas of neighbouring authorities. Fortunately the demand for such accommodation is small.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The full time rodent operative continued with his duties of regular inspection and treatment, as found necessary, of all Council properties including buildings, refuse disposal sites, sewers, and sewerage disposal plants etc.

Routine surveys of business and agricultural premises were made as the operative progressed through the various parishes of the district.

In addition to the work of the operative, 45 visits were made for the purpose of specifying and inspecting works recommended for rat proofing.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by the operative during the year:

TYPE OF PROPERTY						
Non-Agricultural					Agri- cult- ural	
Local Auth ority	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	All other (Incl. Busin- ess Premises)	Total of cols. 1,2 &3			
1. Number of properties in L.A.'s District	33	5469	779	6281	256	

2. Total number of Properties inspected as a result of <u>notification</u>	Nil	101	29	130	8	

Number of such propert- ies found to be infested by:-						
Common Rat:- Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Minor	Nil	101	29	130	8	

Ship Rat:- Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

House Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Mouse:- Minor	Nil	19	17	Nil	Nil	

3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	33	348	30	411	47	

Number of such propert- ies found to be infested by:						
Common Rat :- Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Minor	26	127	19	172	14	

Ship Rat :- Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

House Major	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Mouse:- Minor	Nil	19	17	36	Nil	

4. Total number of prop- erties otherwise inspec- ted (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Number of such properties found to be infested by:-						
Common Rat:- Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural			Agricultural	
		Local Auth- ority	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	All other (Incl. Busin- ess Premises)	Total of cols. 1, 2 & 3	
Ship Rat:-	Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House	Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mouse:-	Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.		55	644	103	800	80
6. Number of infested properties (in Sects. 2, 3, & 4) treated by L.A.		26	150	37	213	25
7. Total treatment carried out including re-treatments.		29	150	37	216	11
8. Number of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act:-						
a) Treatment		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)		Nil	1	Nil	1	1
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Legal Proceedings		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

F.B. The above table is a copy of the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food relating to the 12 months ended 31st December, 1965.

Mosquito Control.

The annual complaint of mosquito nuisance at Lynemouth was again investigated and specimens of larvae found and sent to Newcastle University for identification proved to be of a type that rarely, if ever, attacks Man.

Further search was made however, and the resulting larvae were identified as "Theobaldia litorea", a non-biting type and "Aedes dorsalis", a type which bites Man fiercely.

Following these results, Dr. Cosens of the department of Zoology, Newcastle University, who undertook the identification of the various samples, became sufficiently interested to arrange and undertake, from his department, more thorough investigation and search of the river banks and shore area.

This resulted in the identification of five separate species of mosquito, three of which were known to be a serious nuisance to Man.

Dr. Cosens felt that a spring search would be productive of an even greater number of species and arrangements were made with him for further surveys by his department in 1966.

Eradication of the nuisance would be best accomplished by the filling in of the low flooded areas on each side of the river which thus provide ideal breeding sites for mosquitoes and other types of biting insects but an approach to the National Coal Board for assistance in this effort was rejected as being "at the present time not a feasible or economic proposition for the Board to carry out".

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

There was a total of 54 premises within the area registered under the requirements of the Factories Act, 1961. Four of these premises were without mechanical power.

There were no outworkers within the area.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	4	7	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sect. 7 is enforced by L.A.	30	68	Nil	Nil
3. Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the L.A. (excl. outworkers' premises).	20	39	Nil	Nil
Total	54	114	Nil	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

I am pleased to report that there were no recorded defects and need for action in any of the premises visited.

SECTION D.TABULAR STATEMENT OF HOUSING FOR THE YEAR 1965Number of Houses completed during the year.

a) By Local Authority	6
b) By other bodies or persons	87

Closing and Demolition

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	Nil
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	1
3. Houses closed, not demolished	5
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	8

Repairs.Houses made fit by procedure under either Housing or P.H. Acts.

1. By informal action	5
2. By owners, following statutory notice	4
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
4. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	Nil

Houses Patched.

1. Houses in Clearance Areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation	Nil
--	-----

Clearance Programme

1. Number of unfit houses in clearance programme remaining to be dealt with at end of year	244
--	-----

At the Council's final meeting of the year agreement was reached regarding a slum clearance programme for Pegswood Parish and it is expected that immediate action will follow to deal with 63 dwellings in a first stage.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

No. of separate
houses.

Discretionary Grants.

1. Applications submitted to L.A.	16
2. Applications rejected	Nil
3. Applications approved	16
4. Approximate average grant approved per house	£300
5. Total number of houses approved for grant in the area since inception of scheme	526

Standard Grants.

During the Total to
Year Date

1. Number of separate houses for which grants have been made:	12	68
2. Number of houses so provided with:		
a) Bath or shower	8	52
b) Wash hand basin	8	54
c) Hot water supply	8	43
d) Water closet	11	58
e) Food store	5	28

SECTION E.Inspection and Supervision of FoodMilk

No. of registered dairies 6

Responsibility for the licensing and use of the Special Designations, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised remains with the County Council as the Food & Drugs authority and all milk sampling is undertaken by the County Health Inspector.

Sampling undertaken during the year was as follows:-

<u>Retailers within the Rural District</u>	6
Pasteurised	20
Tuberculin Tested, untreated	2
<u>Retailers from outside the Rural District</u>	5
Pasteurised	4
Tuberculin Tested, untreated	5

With one exception all samples satisfied the prescribed tests. The exception being a pasteurised milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test.

Biological examination of two untreated samples for tuberculosis and brucella abortus proved negative.

Meat and Other Foods.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part, are as shown on the following table.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	441	Nil	Nil	1167	525
Number inspected	441	Nil	Nil	1167	525
<u>All Disease except tubercu- losis and Cysticerchi.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	95	Nil	Nil	3	31
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis and Cysticerchi	21.54	Nil	Nil	.43	5.9
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.19
<u>Cysticerchosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number affected with Cysticerchosis	.45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unsound food examined and surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Tins</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs</u>
Ham	13	100	12
2 chickens		19	8
Sausages	1	-	4
Tongue	1	-	12
Tuna	3	1	5
Pilchards	1	1	-
Pot Roast	1	1	4
Luncheon Meat	11	8	4
Garmon		14	-
Pork	1	-	12
Salmon	2	1	-
Peas	1	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strawberries	8	3	12
Pears	3	2	13
Peaches	3	4	10
Blackberries	1	-	15
Grapefruit	24	24	13
Evap. Milk	1	-	6
Cream	3	-	18
Tomatoes	11	6	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice Pudding	1	-	8
Oranges	2	1	2

Food Premises.

The total number of food premises in the area is 110 and by type of business these are as follows:-

General Dealers, Grocery and Greengrocers	50
School kitchens & dining rooms	16
Public houses	12
Glubs	8
Butchers	7
Industrial canteens	5
Fried Fish Shops	4
Cafe	1
Hospital and Institutes	2
Bakers and confectioners	2
Slaughterhouses	3

Of these premises, 48 are registered under the requirements of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 as under :-

Sale of Ice Cream	40
Manufacture & Sale of Ice Cream	2
Manufacture of Sausages and preserved meats	6

Visits to food premises were made on 1,047 separate occasions and the standard of hygiene remains satisfactory. Every effort is made to maintain the standard by regular visits and by the distribution of educational posters as they become available.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The number of premises registered under this Act is 52 made up as follows:-

Offices	10
Retail Shops	32
Catering Establishments	9
Fuel Storage Depots	1

A total of 276 persons, 106 males and 170 females were employed in these premises and 118 visits were made in connection with the requirements of the Act.

Animals Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Two licences were issued under the provisions of this legislation, one of which was a renewal.

SECTION F.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided by the Regional Hospital Board at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	Total
Dysentery (Flexner)	-	3	9	13	9	8	10	7	1	2	1	1	64
" (Sonne)	6	11	23	35	7	10	20	10	3	3	-	1	129
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	10
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	12	75	87	155	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	342
Total	18	89	123	210	23	22	33	21	9	9	1	3	561

Measles.

The expected epidemic occurred in 1965 with cases notified in all months of the year and in all parts of the district.

There were two peaks in the epidemic, the first occurring in the months of February, March and April when cases were fairly well scattered and the second occurring in the months of August, September and October when 49, 42 and 74 cases, respectively, were notified of which the vast majority were in the Broomhill and East Chevington area. December had a total of 50 cases, mainly in the Lynemouth and Pegswood areas. The age distribution followed the usual pattern.

Dysentery.

This disease was very prevalent in 1965 and, out of the total of 193 cases, 97 occurred in a hospital in the district and 96 in the community at large.

Of the 97 hospital cases 33 were due to Sh. Sonnei and 64 to Sh. Flexneri.

Sonne dysentery broke out in one ward of the hospital in February when 19 cases were notified. One case occurred in March, 9 in April, 3 in early May and one in June. Then, just as this outbreak ceased, Flexner dysentery broke out in another ward with one case at the very end of May, and 17 in June. The disease appeared to be under control when no cases occurred in July but it recurred with 9 cases in August and 33 in September but there was only one case in October and the

outbreak came to an end after 3 cases were notified in November.

Of the 96 cases in the community at large, 24 occurred in the Broomhill area in small numbers in each of the months of March, April May, July, August and September. In this area 8 symptomless carriers were discovered of whom 6 were members of one household.

The main outbreak of Dysentery occurred in the Pegswood area and first came to the notice of the Health Department on 7th July when a local general practitioner telephoned to say that he had been called to several cases of diarrhoea in the preceding two or three days. Inquiries at the school elicited the fact that diarrhoea and vomiting had been affecting pupils and staff for about four weeks. Subsequently it was found that cases were occurring in households where there were no school children.

Bacteriological examination confirmed the presence of some dysentery.

A circular letter giving advice on preventive measures was prepared and, together with a leaflet on "Dysentery" printed by the Central Council for Health Education, was distributed to all households having children in school. Leaflets were, also, distributed to all employed in food shops in Pegswood and to all affected families with no schoolchildren.

Inquiries were made in the food shops and the school canteens but no history of illness was obtained except in the case of one shop assistant who admitted to having had diarrhoea two or three weeks previously. Investigation of this girl proved negative.

By this time the disease was obviously spreading by direct contact between children of different families as some parents could not be made to realise that infected children should be kept away from other children.

In two affected households the fathers were food handlers, had slight symptoms and were found to be infected. They were requested to refrain from working.

In another house where two children were notified, a girl employed in baking was kept off work pending investigation and was found to be infected, although, in fact, the diagnosis was not confirmed as far as the children were concerned. A man employed in the same firm as this girl, was excluded from work when his father was found to have dysentery and he was found to be infected also. He subsequently admitted that he had had slight symptoms.

It was then decided that the entire staff of this firm should be investigated and this resulted in the discovery of another carrier, who was excluded from work.

This girl lived in Morpeth Borough.

In yet another household a woman employed in the Borough was found to be a carrier and she, too, was excluded from work.

Three other persons employed part-time in local clubs were requested to refrain from this work until they were proved free from infection.

Between 12th and 31st July 78 notifications were received in respect of persons living in the Pegswood area and in 57 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. Three carriers were discovered. Between 1st and 18th August 13 notifications were received and in 8 cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

This gave a total of 65 confirmed cases in Pegswood, the last case being notified on 18th August.

In addition, however, 7 cases occurred at West Chevington and there can be little, if any, doubt that these were directly connected with the Pegswood outbreak. In two affected households the mother was employed part-time in the farm dairy and these two women had to be kept off work.

This epidemic of dysentery was somewhat remarkable for the number of food handlers affected and, as the course of the outbreak was rather different from the usual one, in which the spread of infection occurs mainly in a school, it appears likely that the original source of infection was a food-handler but this, of course, is incapable of proof. In all, 8 food-handlers were infected and 5 of these were, subsequently, compensated by the appropriate local authority, for loss of earnings.

In addition to the food-handlers, two women employed in hospitals were kept off work until proved free from infection.

Diphtheria.

No case of this disease has occurred in the Rural District in the past 16 years and there has been no death from the disease in the past 19 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

This form of protection for children continues to be accepted by the vast majority of parents. Figures are not now available separately for the Rural District as one return is made annually for the whole of the Central Area of the County of which Morpeth Rural District forms a part.

During 1965, in the Central Area, 928 children completed a primary course of protection against Diphtheria and, of this number 853 received simultaneous protection against Whooping Cough and Tetanus also.

In addition 2,064 children received re-inforcing inoculations against Diphtheria while 1,034 received re-inforcing inoculations against Whooping Cough and 1,654 against Tetanus.

Another 412 completed a primary course of protection against Tetanus.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Oral vaccine has now completely replaced the previous Salk vaccine which was given by injection. During 1965, in the Central Area 1,154 children completed the primary course of three doses of the vaccine and 1,028 received re-inforcing doses.

Previously re-inforcing doses were given only at or about the time of school entry but in 1965 it was decided that another dose should be given about one year after the primary course as well as the dose at the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 years.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965

	New Cases					Deaths				
	Resp.		Non-Resp		Tot.	Resp		Non-Resp		Tot.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
65 - 74 years	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
75 years & over	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Total	3	2	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	2

Five cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year, this being an increase of three compared with the number notified in 1964.

One new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis was notified, as in the previous year.

Two deaths were attributed to the respiratory form of the disease but none to the non-respiratory form.

Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis in Morpeth Rural District	0.111 per 1,000
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales	0.042 per 1,000
Death Rate from Non-respiratory Tuberculosis in Morpeth Rural District	Nil
Death Rate from Non-respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales	0.006 per 1,000

MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS DURING 1965

Site of Primary Tumour	Male						Female					
	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	Total	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	Total
Brain	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lung	-	-	4	2	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oesophagus	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stomach	-	-	3	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pancreas	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kidney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Colon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rectum	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cervix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lymphatic System	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	11	4	4	21	1	3	2	5	3	14

Returns from the Registrar-General indicate that the total number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms was 33 but the available local records give a total of 35.

The death-rates given below are calculated on the local figures.

Malignant Neoplasms of the Lung and Bronchus.

Death Rate in Morpeth Rural District	0.445 per 1,000
Death Rate in England and Wales	0.553 per 1,000

Malignant Neoplasms of All Other Sites.

Death Rate in Morpeth Rural District	1.504 per 1,000
Death Rate in England and Wales	1.674 per 1,000

Malignant Neoplasms of All Sites.

Death Rate in Morpeth Rural District	1.949 per 1,000
Death Rate in England and Wales	2.227 per 1,000

